

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JESSE JUNIOR CHACON, } Case No. CV 13-8366-CAS (DTB)  
Petitioner, }  
vs. } ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
CONNIE GIPSON, Warden, }  
Respondent. }

On November 12, 2013, petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody herein. The Petition purports to be directed to a 2010 conviction sustained by petitioner in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), habeas relief may not be granted unless petitioner has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State.<sup>1</sup> Exhaustion requires that the prisoner's contentions be fairly presented to the state courts and be disposed

<sup>1</sup> The habeas statute now explicitly provides that a habeas petition brought by a person in state custody “shall not be granted unless it appears that-- (A) the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or (B)(i) there is an absence of available State corrective process; or (ii) circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1).

of on the merits by the highest court of the state. See James v. Borg, 24 F.3d 20, 24 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 513 U.S. 935 (1994); Carothers v. Rhay, 594 F.2d 225, 228 (9th Cir. 1979). Moreover, a claim has not been fairly presented unless the prisoner has described in the state court proceedings both the operative facts and the federal legal theory on which his claim is based. See Duncan v. Henry, 513 U.S. 364, 365-66, 115 S. Ct. 887, 130 L. Ed. 2d 865 (1995); Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 275-78, 92 S. Ct. 509, 30 L. Ed. 2d 438 (1971). As a matter of comity, a federal court will not entertain a habeas corpus petition unless the petitioner has exhausted the available state judicial remedies on every ground presented in the petition. See Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509, 518-22, 102 S. Ct. 1198, 71 L. Ed. 2d 179 (1982). Petitioner has the burden of demonstrating that he has exhausted available state remedies. See, e.g., Brown v. Cuyler, 669 F.2d 155, 158 (3d Cir. 1982). The Ninth Circuit has held that a federal court may raise the failure to exhaust issue sua sponte and may summarily dismiss on that ground. See Stone v. San Francisco, 968 F.2d 850, 856 (9th Cir. 1992), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 1081 (1993); Cartwright v. Cupp, 650 F.2d 1103, 1104 (9th Cir. 1982) (per curiam), cert. denied, 455 U.S. 1023 (1982); see also Granberry v. Greer, 481 U.S. 129, 134-35, 107 S. Ct. 1671, 95 L. Ed. 2d 119 (1987).

Here, it appears from the face of the Petition that 15 of the 23 grounds for relief being alleged by petitioner (*i.e.*, Grounds 9 through 23) have never been ruled upon by the California Supreme Court, but rather were raised for the first time in a habeas petition that currently is pending before the California Supreme Court. (See Pet. at 8, 12-19.)<sup>2</sup>

Accordingly, petitioner's inclusion of those 15 grounds in the Petition renders the Petition a "mixed petition" containing both exhausted and unexhausted claims.

<sup>2</sup> Petitioner appended additional pages to the form Central District of California habeas petition, which he numbered sequentially, although there appears to be no page 9 in the Petition.

1 If it were clear here that petitioner's unexhausted claims were procedurally barred  
2 under state law, then the exhaustion requirement would be satisfied. See Castille v.  
3 Peoples, 489 U.S. 346, 351-52, 109 S. Ct. 1056, 103 L. Ed. 2d 380 (1989); Johnson  
4 v. Zenon, 88 F.3d 828, 831 (9th Cir. 1996); Jennison v. Goldsmith, 940 F.2d 1308,  
5 1312 (9th Cir. 1991). However, it is not "clear" here that the California Supreme  
6 Court will hold that petitioner's unexhausted claims are procedurally barred under  
7 state law if petitioner were to raise them in a habeas petition to the California  
8 Supreme Court (which being an original proceeding is not subject to the same  
9 timeliness requirement as a Petition for Review of a Court of Appeal decision). See,  
10 e.g., In re Harris, 5 Cal. 4th 813, 825, 21 Cal. Rptr. 2d 373, 855 P.2d 391 (1993)  
11 (granting habeas relief where petitioner claiming sentencing error, even though the  
12 alleged sentencing error could have been raised on direct appeal); People v. Sorensen,  
13 111 Cal. App. 2d 404, 405, 244 P.2d 734 (1952) (noting that claims that fundamental  
14 constitutional rights have been violated may be raised by state habeas petition). The  
15 Court therefore concludes that this is not an appropriate case for invocation of either  
16 statutory "exception" to the requirement that a petitioner's federal claims must first  
17 be fairly presented to and disposed of on the merits by the state's highest court. See  
18 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(B).

19 Under the total exhaustion rule, if even one of the claims being alleged by a  
20 habeas petitioner is unexhausted, the petition must be dismissed. See Rose, 455 U.S.  
21 at 522; see also Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 731, 115 S. Ct. 2546, 115 L.  
22 Ed. 2d 640 (1991); Castille, 489 U.S. at 349. However, in Rhines v. Weber, 544 U.S.  
23 269, 277, 125 S. Ct. 1528, 161 L. Ed. 2d 440 (2005), the Supreme Court held that, in  
24 certain "limited circumstances," a district court may stay a mixed petition and hold  
25 it in abeyance while the petitioner returns to state court to exhaust his unexhausted  
26 claims. Under Rhines, the prerequisites for obtaining a stay while the petitioner  
27 exhausts his state remedies are: (1) That the petitioner show good cause for his failure  
28 to exhaust his claims first in state court; (2) that the unexhausted claims not be

1 “plainly meritless”; and (3) that petitioner not have engaged in “abusive litigation  
2 tactics or intentional delay.” See id. at 277-78. Here, petitioner has not even  
3 requested that the Court hold the Petition in abeyance until after he exhausts his state  
4 remedies with respect to his unexhausted claims, let alone purported to make the three  
5 necessary showings under Rhines.

6 Per Rhines, where the petitioner has presented the district court with a mixed  
7 petition and the Court determines that stay and abeyance is inappropriate, the district  
8 court must “allow the petitioner to delete the unexhausted claims and to proceed with  
9 the exhausted claims if dismissal of the entire petition would unreasonably impair the  
10 petitioner’s right to obtain federal relief.” See Rhines, 544 U.S. at 278; see also  
11 Henderson v. Johnson, - F.3d -, 2013 WL 28579, at \*2 (9th Cir. Jan. 3, 2013).

12 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that, on or before **January 2, 2014**, petitioner  
13 either (a) file a formal stay-and-abeyance motion if he believes he can make the  
14 requisite three showings; or (b) show cause in writing, if any he has, why this action  
15 should not be dismissed without prejudice for failure to exhaust state remedies unless  
16 petitioner withdraws his four unexhausted claims.

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18 DATED: December 2, 2013  
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21 DAVID T. BRISTOW  
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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